

Maritimes, Corsica, Southern Spain and the Western Himalayas (up to 11,000 feet). I have found that specimens from Brittany, Austria, Hungary and the Pyrénées vary among themselves locally, but that none of these countries seem to have a distinctive race.

Mr E. B. Ford, in his book "Butterflies," gives a figure of what he calls "the French race *gorganus*." Only three specimens in my collection resemble this illustration at all closely, and all three were taken near Vienna. I have taken a good series in the Norfolk Broads, and undoubtedly the British race is very constant, but I cannot agree with Mr Ford that the ground colour of fresh British specimens is of a deeper yellow than those of other European races; on the contrary, my Norfolk insects have the ground colour of a primrose shade, whereas practically all my foreign specimens are of a slightly deeper shade of yellow. The heavy nervures and wider, triangular, sub-marginal band are frequently as pronounced in southern Spanish *machaon* as in s.sp. *britannicus*, and the position of the dark mark at the end of the cell is similar. I took a short series of *machaon* in Corsica, flying with *P. hospiton*, Gené, which are almost indistinguishable from small specimens of s.sp. *britannicus*.

I possess a book published at Rennes by Charles Oberthür, "Faune Entomologique Armoricaine, Lepidoptères," describing the butterflies of his much loved Brittany. The figure therein of the local *machaon* is much nearer to s.sp. *britannicus* than to Mr Ford's illustration of "the French race *gorganus*," and I have taken similar specimens in North Brittany.

[We much regret to hear of the sudden death of Brigadier-General Cooke on 20th September 1946, the day after he wrote desiring to make a slight amendment to his article.—EDITORS.]

## NAMES OF MICROLEPIDOPTERA.

By T. BAINBRIGGE FLETCHER, R.N., F.L.S., F.R.E.S., F.Z.S.

(Continued from Vol. II, p. 160.)

### 27. GLYPHIPTERIX CRAMERELLA, Fb. 1777.

- Tinea cramerella*, Fb., *Genera Ins.*, pp. 296-297, No. 64-65 (1777).  
[England].
- Tinea forsterella*, var.  $\beta$ , Hw., *Lep. Brit.* [iv], p. 577, No. 59 (1828).
- ||*Heribeia simpliciella*, Steph., *Ill. Brit. Ent. Haust.*, IV, 263, No. 4 (30.xi.1834).
- ||*Heribeia cognatella*, Steph., *Ill. Brit. Ent. Haust.*, IV, 263, No. 5 (30.xi.1834).
- Heribeia forsterella* [nec Fb.], Wood, *Index Ent.*, p. 194, t. 43, f. 1340 (1837).
- Heribeia simpliciella*, Wood, *Index Ent.*, p. 194, t. 43, f. 1341 (1837).
- Heribeia cognatella*, Wood, *Index Ent.*, p. 194, t. 43, f. 1342 (1837).
- ||*Aechmia fischeriella*, Zeller, *Isis*, XXXII, 204, No. 3 (iii.1839).
- ||*Elachista aechmiella*, Dup., *Lep. Fr.*, XI, 533-534, No. 1637, t. 308, f. 7 (ante xi.1840).
- ||*Aechmia roeslerstammella*, F.R., *Microlep.* (Heft 17), pp. 242-244 (1841: ?1840) [and as "*desiderella*" only (uninomial) on t. 82, ff. 3 a-e].

||*Aechmia desideratella*, Dup., *Lep. Fr. Suppl.*, IV, 322, No. 481, t. 77, f. 3 (4.v.1843).

*Aechmia fischeriella*, H.S., *Schmett. Eur.*, V, 94, No. 138 (1854).

*Glyphipteryx fischeriella*, Stt., *List. Brit. Anim. B.M.*, XVI, 106, No. 6 (1854): Stt., *Ins. Brit. Tin.*, p. 176, No. 6 (1854): Stt., *Manual*, II, 365 (1859): Morris, *Brit. Moths*, IV, 138, t. 114, f. 18 (1869?): Wocke, *Cat. Lep. Eur.*, p. 309, No. [ii] 2316 (1871): Stt., *N.H. Tin.*, XI, 266-277, No. 3, t. 7, ff. 3 (1870) [biol.]: Wocke, *Hein., Kleinschm. Deutschl.*, II, ii, 398-399, No. 612 (1876): Snellen, *Vlind. Ned. Microlep.*, p. 754, No. 3 (1882): Meyr., *Handb.*, p. 705, No. 6 [partim] (1895): Rebel, *Cat. Pal. Lep.*, II, 130, No. 2336 [partim] (1901): Meess in Spuler, *Schmett. Eur.*, II, 299, No. 13 (1910): Meyr., *Cat. Glyph.*, p. 43 (1913): Meyr., *Wytsm. Gen. Ins.*, fasc. 164, p. 30 (1914): Meyr., *Rev. Handb.*, p. 709, No. 3 (1928): Waters, *E.M.M.*, LXIV, 252 (1928): Hering, *Schmett. Mitt. Europ.*, p. 177, f. 341 (1932).

Fabricius' concise but excellent description of his *Tinea cramerella* clearly applies to our *Dactylis* species, which of recent years has achieved some economic notoriety as "the Cocksfoot Moth" by destroying the seeds of this grass, and I have been asked to publish this synonymy for reference by Economic workers. It may be noted that Hübner described the genonym as *Glyphipterix*—and not as "*Glyphipteryx*," which is a later emendation.

#### 28. OECOPHORA GEOFFRELLA, Linn. 1767.

*P[halaena] Tinea geoffrella*, Linn., *Syst. Nat.* (ed. xii), I, ii, 896, No. 430 (1767) [Germany].

||*Tinea geoffroyella*, Fb., *Spec. Ins.*, II, 301, No. 67 (1781).

||*Phalaena Tinea cramerella* [nec *Tinea cramerella*, Fb. 1777], Stoll, *Cramer's Pap. Exot.*, IV, 224, t. 396, f. M. (1782). ["Surinam": error loci].

||*Recurvaria geoffroyi*, Hw., *Lep. Brit.* [iv], p. 556, No. 42 (1828) [redescr.].

||*Harpella gruneriella*, Stt., *Cat. Brit. Tin.*, p. 12, No. 1 (1849) ["*Gruneriella*, Mann in litt." quoted as a syn. of "*geoffroyella*," so now validated as a name].

*Alabonia geoffrella*, Rebel, *Cat. Pal. Lep.*, II, 176, No. 3330 (1901).

*Oecophora geoffrella*, Meyr., *Rev. Handb.*, pp. 664-665, No. 1 (iii.1928).

Here we have the second usage of the combination, *Tinea cramerella*.

#### 29. LITHOCOLLETIS HARRISELLA, Linn. 1761.

*Ph[alaena] Tinea harrisella*, Linn., *Faun. Suec.* (ed. ii), p. 363, No. 1412 (1761).

||*Tinea cramerella* [nec Fb. 1777], Fb., *Ent. Syst.*, III, ii, 327, No. 173 (1794).

||*Argyromyges hortella* [nec Fb.], Steph., *Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust.*, IV, 257-258, No. 12 (30.xi.1834): Wood, *Index Ent.*, p. 192 (1.ix.1837), t. 42, f. 1324 (1.vi.1837).

*Argyromyges cramerella*, Steph., *Ill. Brit. Ent. Haust.*, IV, 257, No. 11 (30.xi.1834): Wood, *Index Ent.*, p. 191 (1.ix.1837), t. 42, f. 1323 (1.vi.1837).

||*Elachista tenella*, Dup., *Lep. Fr. Suppl.*, IV, 310-311, No. 469, t. 76, f. 5 (4.v.1843) [See Joannis, *Ann. S.E.Fr.*, LXXXIV, 121: 1915].

*Lithocolletis cramerella*, Zeller, *Linn. Ent.*, I, 234-236, No. 27, t. 1, f. 29 (1846): Meyrick, *Rev. Handb.*, p. 771, No. 2 (iii.1928): Benander, *Opusc. Ent.*, IX, 96-97, No. 2, f. 3a [Fw.] (xii.1944) [redesc.: throughout Sweden].

This is the third use of the combination, *Tinea cramerella*, a name which was a primary homonym from its very inception and can therefore never be used validly for this species, which in any case has a prior name which seems applicable.

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### COLLECTING NOTES.

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WITH reference to "Hy. J. T.'s" query on the race of *Papilio machaon* found in the North West of France, I do not know if the following observations, which I made on active service in North-West Europe in 1944-45, may be of any interest.

The only "Swallowtails" observed after landing in Normandy on 23rd June 1944 were three or four in the neighbourhood of my Brigade headquarters on the Eastern bank of the Orme just South of Caen on or about 15th July 1944.

This species was not seen again until 15th June 1945, when a number of larvae were found on carrot in a garden at Bergisch Gladbach, near Cologne, on 15th June 1946. Of these three or four emerged towards the end of July 1945 and several other pupae remained in this state until May 1946, when they emerged. The first wild specimen in the Cologne area was seen on 5th July 1945. I should say that in the Spring of 1945 I was in the Cuxhaven area, where no Swallow-tails were observed, and I have no information up to the date of the Spring emergence at Cologne. It does, however, appear that in the Cologne and district a proportion of the offspring of the Spring brood lie over and do not emerge till the following Spring.

When a P.W. in Italy in 1942-43 *machaon* was observed sporadically throughout the summer and ova from an early August (1942) female produced imagines in May 1943.—G. F. JOHNSON.

LEUCANIA ALBIPUNCTA IN SUFFOLK.—On 8th September 1946 a fresh female *Leucania albipuncta* was taken while feeding on rotten plums in a garden at Aldeburgh, Suffolk. South (*Moths of the British Isles*, Vol. I, p. 312) records this migrant species from Shoeburyness, Essex, but I can find no record from further north.—(Dr) P. J. L. ROCHE, F.R.E.S.

MOMPHA LACTEELLA, STEPH., NEAR WINCHESTER, HANTS.—All round Southampton and Winchester the war has taken its toll of the woodlands, and especially of the pines, larches and spruces. Where once were stands of conifers with no undergrowth are now acres of fireweed, ragwort, wild mignonnette, centaury, wild strawberry, mullein, spurge and seedling birches. In such a place on the edge of Farley Mount, while gathering a bunch of centaury for larvae of *Stenoptilia zophodactyla*, Dup., I noticed a small *Mompha* that I did not at first recognise. I watched it carefully and saw a second specimen flying lazily among the herbage. My net was at some distance so that it was not possible to catch the insects. By the time my net was hurriedly brought to me both insects had disappeared. Further search by Mr H. W.